

TRIBUTE TO WILLARD B. RANSOM

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, those who never knew Willard Ransom are unfortunate. Those who did have had their lives enhanced.

As indicated in the following from the Indianapolis Star and the Indianapolis News, he was an uncommon man, one of God's nobleman.

We are all the poorer for his passing.

[From the IPCs News, Nov. 11, 1995]

WILLARD B. RANSOM

A pioneer in the civil rights movement in Indianapolis has passed away.

Willard B. "Mike" Ransom was active in community affairs as well as civil rights work.

With a law degree from Harvard University, he came back to Indianapolis after serving in the Army in Europe during World War II.

He fought for freedom overseas, only to run into barriers to freedom back home.

"The contrast between having served in the Army and running into this discrimination and barriers at home was a discouraging thing," he once explained.

He helped organize the state chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and was involved in local protests against discrimination in the 1950s, several years before the civil rights movement gained national attention. He also successfully promoted the passage of civil rights legislation in the Indiana General Assembly.

His community service was part of a family tradition, as his father, Freeman Ransom, had been active in civic affairs and was general manager of the Madame C.J. Walker Co.

The civil rights movement may be just a period of history for younger people, but individuals such as Willard Ransom opened doors of opportunity and made sacrifices that ought to be remembered with gratitude.

[From the Star, Nov. 9, 1995]

CITY LOSES HONORED CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST

Willard Ransom was an attorney, fought for desegregation and co-founded Black Expo.

Willard B. "Mike" Ransom, a Harvard-educated attorney who led sit-ins and other civil rights actions to fight for desegregation in Indianapolis and who was a co-founder of Indianapolis Black Expo, died Tuesday.

Mr. Ransom, of Indianapolis, was 79.

Services will be at 11 a.m. Nov. 11 at Stuart Mortuary, with calling from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Nov. 10. Interment will be at Crown Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Ransom became active in local civil rights efforts when he returned to his hometown after serving in the Army Air Forces in France and Belgium during World War II, attaining the rank of captain.

"The contrast between having served in the Army and running into this discrimination and barriers at home was a discouraging thing," Mr. Ransom, a 1932 graduate of Crispus Attucks High School, said in a 1991 interview.

He began reorganizing the state chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, traveling the state to encourage people to take direct action for civil rights.

He organized some local protests in the late 1950s, years before the much-publicized sit-ins and marches in the South.

One protest targeted the bus station at the former Traction Terminal Building on Mar-

ket Street between Capitol Avenue and Illinois Street.

"There was a big restaurant there (Fendrich's). And there were so many blacks traveling on buses. We were insulted in that place because no one would serve us," Mr. Ransom said.

Mr. Ransom began working as an attorney in 1939 and was inducted into the service in 1941 two months into a four-year term as assistant to the attorney general. He was assistant manager of Madame C. J. Walker Manufacturing Co. 1947-1954 and was general manager of the company and trustee of the Sarah Walker Estate 1954-1971.

He maintained a private law practice during that time and played a major role in passage of all significant civil rights legislation in Indiana since 1946.

Mr. Ransom had been legal counsel to blacks in the Indianapolis fire and police departments and at the time of his death was of counsel to the law firm Bamberger and Feibleman.

He was a director of National City Bank of Indiana, served five terms as chairman of the state NAACP and was a life member of the organization, and was a board member of the Madame C. J. Walker Urban Life Center.

He was one of the founders of Concerned Ministers of Indianapolis and in 1993 received the organization's Thurgood Marshall Award for his work in the civil rights movement.

He graduated summa cum laude from Talladega College in Alabama in 1936, majoring in history. He played on the varsity football and basketball teams for four years and was on the debate team for three years. He received his law degree from Harvard University in 1939.

Willard Ransom was born into a family of community leaders. His father, Freeman B. Ransom, was an attorney, civic leader, Indianapolis councilman and general manager of Madame C. J. Walker Co. The historic Ransom Place neighborhood is named for Freeman Ransom, who died in 1947.

Survivors: wife Gladys L. Miller Ransom; son Philip Freeman Ransom; daughter Judith Ellen Ransom; brothers Frederick A., Robert E. Ransom; sister A'Leia E. Nelson; two grandchildren; a great-grandchild.

TRIBUTE TO COACH FRANK TUDRYN, JR., OF NORTHAMPTON, MA

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the distinguished career of one of my constituents, Mr. Frank Tudryn, Jr., of Northampton, MA.

Mr. Tudryn, a longtime teacher and football coach at Northampton High School, is currently engaged in his 25th consecutive season as the head football coach at that school. During Coach Tudryn's tenure, the "Blue Devils" have consistently fielded strong teams. In fact, under his leadership, they have won four league championships and a western Massachusetts crown. As a testament to his team's continued success, Coach Tudryn was named "Coach of the Year" in 1995 by the Valley Advocate.

A graduate of both Northampton High School and the University of Massachusetts, Coach Tudryn has dedicated his life to making Northampton High School a better place to go to school. Since 1971 he has not only

coached football, but taught history and worked as an assistant principal. Many students, including his own children, have benefited from his guidance on the playing fields and in the classroom.

Mr. Speaker, on November 17 of this year, a celebration will be held in Coach Tudryn's honor at the Elks Club in Northampton, MA. I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to Coach Frank Tudryn and his impressive record as a coach, a teacher, and a friend to the city of Northampton.

A SALUTE TO BERNIE FOGEL, M.D.

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the true pioneers of health care education in the country today—Dean Bernard J. Fogel, M.D.—who for 13 years has nurtured and developed the University of Miami School of Medicine into one of the Nation's largest and most respected medical schools.

Under Dr. Fogel's leadership, the University of Miami School of Medicine has experienced phenomenal growth, unparalleled achievement, and unswerving commitment to excellence in medical education, research, patient care, and community service. Student enrollment increased by 36 percent; research funding quadrupled; the school's budget tripled; fund raising more than doubled; the faculty grew by 78 percent; and several major research and patient care buildings were constructed, renovated, or purchased.

Though one of the country's youngest medical schools, during the Fogel years the University of Miami School of Medicine has achieved a level of excellence shared by some of the Nation's oldest and finest schools of medicine.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly proud to note that the University of Miami School of Medicine has one of the most diverse student populations in the Nation. Fifty percent of its student body is female, and the school enrolls half of all African-American medical students in the State of Florida.

In the 13 years Dr. Fogel served as dean, the school established many new research and clinical programs including: the Miami Project to Cure Paralysis; the Center for Adult Development and Aging; the Comprehensive AIDS Programs; the Comprehensive Drug Research Center; the Ear Institute; and the Abrams Center for Health Services, Research, and Policy. The school further strengthened its cancer-related programs by expanding the Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center and building the Fox Cancer Research Center, the Papanicolaou annex, and the Gauder Building. The Deed Club Bone Marrow Transplant Program was successfully launched and has performed more than 100 transplants. The Winn-Dixie Hope Lodge was also built to accommodate cancer patients and their families.

Under Dr. Fogel's leadership the University of Miami School of Medicine received the Association of American Medical Colleges first-ever Award for Outstanding Community Service, recognizing the unique blend of compassion and commitment that characterizes the school and its nationally acclaimed teaching hospital Jackson Memorial Medical Center.